of all renewable energy programmes in the district of Darjeeling like other hilly States in the Himalayan region. In this regard, the Ministry had already conveyed its commitment to extend upto 90 per cent CFA for implementation of its Remote Village Electrification programme in all remote villages of the State including those in Darjeeling district, which largely addressed the request made by the State. Extending the same level of CFA for implementation of the Ministry's other renewable energy programmes not leading to electrification of remote villages in the district was not supported on the ground that such a decision would lead to similar requests from other States in respect of their hilly/backward regions.

Development charges in private colleges

*71. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private colleges are taking large amount of fees as development charges, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is making any law for filling up maximum seats through UGC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural electrification in Rajasthan

†*72. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for the electrification of all the villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the number of villages in Rajasthan which are to be electrified during 2008 and by when all the villages in Rajasthan are likely to be electrified, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in April 2005 which envisages providing access of electricity to all rural households in the country in five years which *inter-alia* means electrification of all the un-electrified villages in the country. The State-wise status of village electrification on 31.03.2004 at the time of launch of RGGVY is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the execution of Rural Electrification works is being carried out on the basis of project reports submitted by the concerned State-Governments. The State-wise and year-wise number of villages reported electrified by the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Governments/Implementing Agencies and the village electrification targets fixed for the current fiscal year under RGGVY are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) During the current fiscal year 580 un-electrified villages are to be electrified besides intensive electrification of 11247 already electrified villages in Rajasthan under RGGVY. The scheme envisages electrification of all the un-electrified villages in the country, including Rajasthan in 5 years.

Under RGGVY, 41 projects of Rajasthan covering electrification of 4488 un-electrified villages and intesive electrification of 34842 already electrified villages are to be taken up. During the Xth Plan, 25 projects were taken up for implementation covering electrification of 1705 un-electrified villages and intesive electrification of 15608 already electrified villages. During the Eleventh Plan, 14 projects covering electrification of 2089 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 16646 already electified villages have been approved so far. The balance 2 projects covering electrification of 694 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 2588 already un-electrified villages are under scrutiny for implementation in the Eleventh Plan.

Statement - I

Status of Village Electrification as on 31.3.2004

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance un-electrified villages	% age of electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26586	26565	$	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2335	1314	64
3.	Assam	24685	19081	5604	77.30
4.	Bihar	38475	19251	19224	50
5.	Jharkhand	29336	7641	21695	26
6.	Goa	360	360	—	100
7.	Gujarat	18028	17940	$	100
8.	Haryana	6759	6759	—	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16997	16891	106	99.38
10.	J&K	6477	6301	176	97.28
11.	Karnataka	27066	26771	295	98.91
12.	Kerala	1384	1384	—	100
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51806	50474	1332	97.43
14.	Chhattisgarh	19720	18532	1188	94
15.	Maharashtra	40412	40351	—	100
16.	Manipur	2182	2043	139	93.63
17.	Meghalaya	5484	3016	2468	55
18.	Mizoram	698	691	7	99
19.	Nagaland	1216	1216	—	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	46989	37663	9326	80.15
21.	Punjab	12428	12428	—	100
22.	Rajasthan	37889	37276	613	98.38
23.	Sikkim	447	405	42	90.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	15822	15822	—	100
25.	Tripura	855	818	37	95.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97122	57042	40080	58.73
27.	Uttaranchal	15681	13131	2550	83.73
28.	West Bengal	37910	31705	6205	83.63
	TOTAL (States)	586463	47382	11241	80.80
	TOTAL UTs	1093	1090	$	100
	ALL INDIA	587556	474982	112401	80.80

$ Balance villages are not feasible for electrification.

* As per the new definition of village electrification (effective from 2004-05) total number of unelectrified villages is estimated to be around 1,25,000.

Statement-II

State-wise target of village electrification under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	During 2005-06			During 2006-07			During 2007-08		
		Electrified	Un-electrified	Total	Electrified	Un-electrified	Total	Target		
		(Nos.)	(Nos.)		(Nos.)	(Nos.)		Electrified (Nos.)	Un-electrified (Nos.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0	7000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
4.	Bihar	0	1600	1600	0	8415	8415	0	6000	6000
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2150	3150
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	625	0	625	500	0	500
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	350	47	397	8000	0	8000	5100	0	5100
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	50	1050
14.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	50	450
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	350	850
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	230	230	570	765	1335	5000	500	5500
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	7503	7503	0	16620*	16620*	500	4000	4500
27.	Uttaranchal	0	87	87	2332	798	3130	2500	350	2850
28.	West Bengal	0	352	352	0	2108	2108	1500	0	1500
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	350	9819	10169	11527	28706	40233	26500	13500	40000

* UP Govt. has reduced the progress by 472 un-electrified villages reportedly electrified under RGGVY, in the reply to PEO, Planning Commission's observations.

Environmental clearances for UMPPs

*73. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) How many Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) have been proposed by various parties in the country;

(b) what is their total capacity;

(c) whether inordinate delay, in granting environmental clearances, is hampering the implmentation of these projects; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal with Government to prepare a comprehensive environmental mapping to hasten such clearances?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. These projects are being developed on a Build, Own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process initiated/to be initiated by project specific shell companies which have been formed as wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation, the identified nodal agency for this initiative.

After finalization of sites in consultation with the States, the bidding process was initiated in respect of four Ultra Mega Power Projects. Out of these four, the bidding process in respect of UMPPs to be located in Sasan (Madhya Pradesh), Mundra (Gujarat) and Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) has been completed and the bidding process in respect of the fourth project, namely Tillaiya UMPP is currently in progress. In addition, it is envisaged to set up UMPPs at coastal locations in the States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and at pithead sites in the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The initiation of the bidding process for setting up the UMPPs in these States is contingent upon the receipt of final clearances/inputs regarding site and water availability from the respective State Governments.